

PROCTOR AND HIS PARTY.

DISTINGUISHED OFFICIALS WHO ARE COMING SOUTH.

THEY WILL PROBABLY VISIT ATLANTA.

Secretary Proctor, General Schofield and a Number of Prominent Gentlemen in the Party—The Treasury Deficit.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—[Special.]—One of the most distinguished parties that ever visited the south will have here on a special train Monday afternoon, for Chattanooga and Chickamauga park. They will, also, probably visit Atlanta.

The primary object of the visit is to inspect the new Chickamauga park in north Georgia. The party will leave in four special Pullman cars, and a private car which will contain the secretary of war and his family. In the party will be Secretary of War Proctor and family; General Schofield, the head of the army; Attorney General Miller, General Batcheller, the quartermaster general of the army; Major George B. Davis, who has charge of the war records; General J. S. Fullerton, General H. V. Boynton, General S. C. Kellogg and General A. P. Stewart, composing the Chickamauga park commission; Senator Hawley of Connecticut; Senator Frye of Maine; Senator Kenna of West Virginia; Senator Allison of Iowa; Senator Sanders of Montana; and Congressmen McKinley of Ohio; Cannon of Illinois; Clements of Georgia; Cutcheon of Michigan; Cogswell of Minnesota; Hooker of Mississippi; Wade of Missouri; Osborne of Pennsylvania; Henderson of Illinois; Evans of Tennessee; and a dozen of the leading newspaper correspondents. This party will be joined in Chattanooga by Senator John Sherman, Senator Blackburn, Senator Colquitt and General Joe Wheeler.

The special train has been tendered the party by President Inman, of the Richmond Terminal. The secretary of war and General Schofield will certainly go to Atlanta to inspect McPherson barracks, and the entire party is anxious to visit Atlanta, going down over the State road and returning here over the Richmond and Danville. General H. V. Boynton and Congressman H. Clay Evans will have charge of the party.

Philadelphia's Congressmen Are Sad. The Philadelphia congressmen have played in hard luck. On Monday a bill passed both houses of congress and was signed by the president providing for a new \$2,000,000 mint in Philadelphia. Until today the Philadelphia men have been jubilant, but now they are disappointed. In drawing up the bill they neglected to put an appropriating clause in the bill and without it no money is available. They will have to wait the action of the next congress with the chances decidedly against them. A special effort will be made to have the mint located here.

Sayer's Estimate of the Deficit. Representative Sayers, of Texas, a member of the appropriations committee, prepared a statement today, showing that the total appropriations for Reed's fifty-first congress has been \$1,066,270,471, against \$817,963,829 for the preceding congress, or an increase of \$248,306,642. The next congress will have an increase of more than \$30,000,000, which will find on hand.

Hardison's Favorite Wasn't Confirmed. Jim Hill, the negro who President Harrison appointed postmaster at Vicksburg, failed to be confirmed by the senate. The democrats fought vigorously and had it reached a vote the chances are the attempt to confirm him would have failed. In view of the failure to confirm him, it is the plain duty of the president to appoint another. However, no one can tell what Harrison and Wananmaker will do. Hill might be reappointed, but if he is the senate will reject him when it meets next December.

Georgia's Population by Races. The census bureau has announced the population of the state of Georgia by race as follows: Whites, 573,462; colored, 863,716; Indians, 64; Chinese, 110; Japanese, 1. Total, 1,437,353. E. W. B.

WHERE THE SURPLUS WENT.

Over a Billion Dollars Spent by the Fifty-First Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The following is an approximate statement of the appropriations made at both sessions of the fifty-first congress, prepared by the clerk of the senate committee on appropriations. Amount of regular bills, including deficiencies and miscellaneous appropriations for the first session, \$361,700,000; amount of regular bills, including deficiency and miscellaneous appropriations for the second session, \$405,000,000; permanent appropriations for the first session, \$101,000,000, and permanent appropriations for the second session, \$101,000,000. This makes a grand total of \$868,000,000.

Senator Allison expects to have a detailed and positive statement of these appropriations completed in a few days. Mr. Sayers, of Texas, leader of the democratic minority on the house appropriations committee, prepared a statement of the appropriations during the fifty-first congress as compared with the appropriations during the fifty-second congress, which shows that the total appropriations made during the fifty-first congress just closed were \$1,066,270,471, against \$817,963,829 during the preceding congress. These amounts include the permanent annual appropriations. The total appropriations for the first session of the fifty-first congress were \$422,626,943, and for the second session \$393,573,516, and for the first session of the fifty-first congress \$464,422,510, and for the second session \$541,827,301, to which Mr. Sayers estimates \$800,000 should be added for various small items.

The total appropriations for each of these congresses were made up as follows:

	51ST CONGRESS.	52ND CONGRESS.
Agricultural appropriation	\$2,385,750	\$4,827,253
Army	\$4,787,915	\$8,481,000
Diplomatic and consular	\$2,408,490	\$3,372,740
District of Columbia	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Fortifications	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Indians	\$1,341,153	\$2,389,016
Legislative, executive and judicial	\$1,601,733	\$3,084,278
Military academy	\$1,217,889	\$3,372,380
Navy	\$17,017,400	\$23,672,246
Pension	\$127,465,577	\$190,138,290
River and harbor	\$22,307,618	\$20,136,226
Sundry civil	\$1,828,148	\$2,617,448
Deficiency	\$1,333,391	\$76,617,448
Miscellaneous	\$20,226,057	\$21,737,900

Permanent annual appropriations—\$224,331,833. Included in the appropriations for the fifty-first congress are \$16,727,000 for the fund of direct tax, and \$107,000,000 for sugar bounties, this latter being included among permanent annual appropriations.

Funeral of Senator Hearst.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The funeral services over the remains of Senator Hearst, who died last Saturday night, were held at his late residence, on New Hampshire avenue, at noon

today, and were of brief and simple character. Rev. Dr. Douglas, of St. John's church, read the Episcopal services for the dead, after which he recited the hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." The casket, resting in the large drawing room of the house, was hidden in floral wreaths, pillows of roses, violets and lilies of the valley, offerings sent by President and Mrs. Harrison, the President Morton, Senator Stanford, and the senator's associates in the senate.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Will Charge for the Exchange of Coins for Gold Bars.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The treasury department has already been called upon to act under the Sherman amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill authorizing the exchange of gold for gold coin and also to impose a charge for such exchange. Heretofore the statute regulating this matter has been construed by the treasury department as against imposition of a charge. Under the new law the policy of the department will be to charge 4 cents per \$100 in value for the gold bars required for shipment and if this fails to deter gold shipment the question will then be considered as to the advisability of refusing altogether to exchange gold bars for private parties. A ruling to make gold bars first available on a telegraphic order for \$500,000 in gold bars for shipment from New York. The director of the mint, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, directed that a charge of \$240 (or 4 cents per \$100) be made for the exchange, but is not yet advised as to whether the exchange was made on that basis. It is assumed, however, that the treasury department is in receipt of advice from New York to the effect that there will be a heavy demand for gold bars for shipment by steamers sailing for Europe Saturday.

IT LOOKS LIKE STREETER.

The Republicans Will Elect the F. M. B. A. Man.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—Before the meeting of the joint assembly today there was a joint conference of the republican state central committee and of the republican joint legislative steering committee. The object of the conference was to decide whether or not the state central committee should endorse A. J. Streeter, the Farmers' Mutual Beneficial Association's candidate for United States senator. Without reaching any definite action, an adjournment was taken till this afternoon.

In the joint assembly, subsequently, the 141st ballot was taken, with the following result: Palmer, 101; Streeter, 98; Oglesby, 5. The 142d ballot showed no change. After two more ballots, without change, the joint assembly adjourned.

Streeter will undoubtedly be the next United States senator from Illinois. At the afternoon meeting of the republican state central committee the action of the steering committee in throwing the party vote to Streeter was endorsed, and the party was directed to vote as a unit. The recalcitrant republicans subsequently agreed to come into line, and until Tuesday. The indications are, however, that Streeter will be elected tomorrow or Saturday.

An Extra Session Not Necessary.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—It is said at the white house that no more appointments will be made until after the president's return from his hunting trip to Benning, Md., next week. It is also said that the senate may convene an extra session of the senate necessary for the consideration of recently provided judicial appointments.

The Democratic Appointment Goes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 5.—Both houses today passed the legislative appointment bill over the governor's veto; also the congressional appointment bill, giving democratic senators the thirteen congressmen on the vote of 188. The governor vetoed the bill and the senate has passed it over the veto.

THE REQUISITION REFUSED.

Bulkeley's Signature No Good in the State of New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—A requisition was presented to Governor Hill today signed by "Morgan T. Bulkeley, Governor," for the return of John T. Colburn, accused of the theft, committed at Danbury, Conn., February 24, 1891, and now in jail at Carmel, N. Y. Governor Hill again refused to honor Bulkeley's signature as governor, on the ground that Bulkeley was not the proper executive authority to issue the requisition. When his refusal Governor Hill filed a lengthy opinion.

They Do Not Recognize the Governor.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 5.—The house today took a ballot on the nomination of Dwight Loomis, of Holland, as judge of the supreme court of the state of Connecticut. The vote was 110; against, 2. There was no quorum, and the house immediately took a recess until 4 o'clock. The speaker then called the house to order on the question of the confirmation, carrying out their purpose not to recognize Bulkeley as governor.

Out of Favour.

DENVER, Col., March 5.—A Durango, Col., special says: The snow blockade is still on, but snow plows expect to have the road opened by Saturday next. No mail has been received for seventeen days, and the situation is becoming desperate. The snow is down and under snow in many places. No trains will be able to reach here for many days yet. The town is out of four fresh meat supplies and unless relief goes to them soon there will be suffering for want of provisions.

Two of the Five Propositions Conceded.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The executive committee of the world's fair directory has practically agreed to concede the demand of organized labor for an eight-hour day and the appointment of a board of arbitration. These are two of the five propositions submitted to the directory by the labor union. The other three are: a minimum wage of \$1.50 per day of eight hours, for unskilled labor, the executive committee not ready to commit itself. The whole subject will come up for final disposition Friday night.

The Watchmen Brought to Death.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The wooden steambath, "City of Richmond," of the Hartford and New York Transportation Company, plying between this city and Hartford, Conn., was burned at pier 24, East river, this afternoon. Night watchman Lambert was asleep in his bunk, and was burned to death. Another watchman is also supposed to have been lost. The vessel was fully loaded, and the total value of the cargo and vessel is estimated at \$150,000. The steamer was fully insured.

Better Late Than Never.

BOSTON, March 5.—The legislative committee on federal relations, now that congress has adjourned, took action today on the resolutions in favor of the federal election bill. The committee was unanimous against the resolutions.

The Sun's Cotton Bulletin.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Futures opened at 1 point advance, further improved, closing dull but steady at 2 1/2 cents advance from yesterday's closing prices. The Liverpool report indicated a slight decline in that market, but not so much as our bears expected, and some of them became anxious to get back cotton which they sold yesterday afternoon, and the consequence was they had to pay rather more money than was current at the close of yesterday's business. The crop movement was relatively large at ports and interior towns, but the large crop estimate is no generally accepted that large receipts have in a measure lost their influence. The dealings were on a liberal scale than for some days past, both parties to speculation showing a disposition to await developments. In a few days the reports of the progress of the planting operations for the next crop will be in order, and they will be greeted with much surprise. Spot cotton was dull.

KISSED THE WRONG MAN.

AN OHIO GIRL IS DESERTED BY HER FIANCE.

WHO IS WELL KNOWN IN GEORGIA.

She Kissed Her Employer and Her Lover Couldn't Stand That—Has Farnum Succeeded?

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 5.—[Special.]—A great sensation has been caused by the desertion by Cook Farnum, a nephew of Justice Lamar, of Miss Emma E. Layton, his intended bride.

Last week, Cook Farnum, of Bonar Lake, Cal., went to Columbus to marry Miss Emma E. Layton, of Waverly avenue. The wedding was to have occurred yesterday, but at the hour appointed, Farnum did not put in his appearance, and this evening Miss Layton received a letter from him, postmarked Springfield, in which he announced that he intended to commit suicide.

Farnum and his intended were both born and reared in Georgia and belonged to excellent families. Farnum, as stated, being a nephew to Justice Lamar, of the United States supreme court. He was for six years in the navy, serving part of his time on the Albatross. He is quite wealthy and, besides being interested in bar work, owns several oil wells in southern California.

Last Sunday he called on Miss Layton, and at the same time her employer, an old friend, called on her to bid her good-bye. As he was about to leave, she kissed him in the presence of her lover. Farnum remarked that he did not consider that right, at the time. His letter he told her in his opinion she loves her employer better than she does him.

Miss Layton is a very pretty and intelligent girl, and feels very keenly the intended slight put upon her by her lover. She had made all preparations for the marriage, and had received congratulations from friends on her approaching nuptials. Farnum has not yet taken his execution the rash threats he made in his letter. There are traces of him in the city where the letter to his affianced was mailed, and it is hoped that when he has thought over the situation, he will return to his waiting bride.

THE RACE QUESTION IN OKLAHOMA.

The Negroes Carry Smallpox Into Guthrie.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—A special from Oklahoma City, says: The race question is assuming a serious phase in Oklahoma territory, and the continued agitation which the subject is raising is more than likely to result in a collision between the whites and the blacks. When this territory was thrown open to settlement, a large number of negroes settled in Guthrie, but their coming excited no serious comment. During the last six weeks, however, negroes from the south have swarmed into Oklahoma by hundreds, in response to inducements thrown out in a glittering prospectus which was scattered broadcast in communities thickly settled by blacks. The main mover in this grand colonization scheme is said to be E. P. McCabe, ex-auditor of Kansas, in conjunction with two white men.

One hundred and sixty acres of ground were purchased by McCabe, and he has established a mythical town laid out in a regular gridiron of lots. The negroes are generally, colored preachers, and the ignorant blacks of Arkansas and Alabama eagerly invested their small savings in the promised land.

A gentleman who has arrived from Guthrie to-day describes the situation there as something pitiful. The negroes, he said, are arriving by hundreds, and in a condition that is little worse than destitution. They are encamped about the Santa Fe depot, and their sufferings from the recent cold weather, in addition to the pest of hunger, are intense, but the worst feature, and the one which has aroused the Guthrie newspapers to a realization of the situation, is the fact that new arrivals have brought the smallpox with them.

The people of Guthrie at first supposed that the fact that the disease existed, for fear the town would be injured, but since it is found that smallpox is spreading the newspapers have had the same relations of instituting a quarantine against the blacks.

The Lynph's Work.

BERLIN, March 4.—Official government statistics have been prepared of 2,172 cases of tuberculosis treated by the Koch method from the middle of November to the end of December. Of the thirty cases, 14 were cured, 10 improved, 476 considered improved, 194 improved, forty-six died; while of the cases of tuberculosis, 123 died, 115 improved, 148 considerably improved, 237 improved and nine died.

Quiet, but Unexpected.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 5.—[Special.]—Nashville has but few runaway weddings; consequently the marriage of Miss Lillian Glasgow, the daughter of a prominent real estate agent, and Miss Glasgow is a daughter of a prominent citizen. They have gone on a southern tour.

The Officers Held Responsible.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The coroner's jury in the tunnel inquiry tonight brought in a verdict holding the officers and directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and Engineer Fowler responsible for the deaths of the two men who were killed. The officers and directors of the company will be required to give bail to await the action of the grand jury. Engineer Fowler is already under bail.

A Public Permit Necessary.

PITTSBURGH, March 5.—The remarkable secrecy observed concerning the cremation of Emma Abbott two weeks ago has caused a change in Pittsburgh city regulations. It has been decided a dangerous privilege to cremate secretly, and hereafter a public permit must be taken, as in a case of funeral. John Coffey, a murderer who was executed, was also quietly disposed of in this way.

Southern Society Election.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The annual meeting of the New York Southern Society was held tonight, when the election of officers took place. Captain J. C. Campbell, of New York, was elected president. The society is a branch of the Southern Society of the United States.

The North Ashland Resumes Work.

ASHLAND, Pa., March 5.—The North Ashland, one of the Reading company's largest coaleries, resumed work this morning, after a three months' suspension, thus giving employment to 620 men and boys.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Nine men were caught in a snow slide in Emery Glen, Utah, and were killed instantly.

HAVE BOUGHT UP DALTON.

A BIG PURCHASE BY A CHATTANOOGA SYNDICATE.

\$500,000 INVESTED IN THAT TOWN.

Which Is to Be Made a Great Manufacturing Center—Plans of the Purchasers—Other News.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 5.—[Special.]—The better part of Dalton has been bought by a wealthy syndicate of Chattanooga, the price paid being \$500,000.

Yesterday T. A. Friesen, Chattanooga; G. Latham, St. Louis; W. Englewood, Dayton, Tenn.; J. M. Good and A. S. Glover, of this city, and others, constituting a syndicate of twenty men, closed a trade for the city of Dalton, or so much thereof as is not improved, and several stores and public buildings in the city and \$500 acres immediately surrounding it.

The company has been organized temporarily by the election of officers, at a business meeting to formulate plans, held in the Richardson block today. The company will transact business under the name and style of "The Dalton Development Company." The object is to build up a manufacturing city at that place. The projectors will take immediate steps to lay out their purchase and erect manufacturing plants and such other things as are common in establishing towns of this kind. From the men who head the enterprise, it will be a great success, and Dalton will soon become an important industrial and railroad center.

THE TERROR OF THE CAMPS.

He Makes a Unique Offer to Regain His Liberty.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—Sam Wagner, alias Ned Williams, was arrested here today for the murder of a negro at the turnpike camp, near Cordele, December 20th.

Wagner came into town today from South Carolina where he has been hiding, and was arrested in two hours. He confessed the killing, but claimed that it was justifiable. He said to have killed two men beside the one he killed at the camp. Wagner is a desperate character. He made an offer to Detective Witherspoon that he would break every pair of handcuffs in the office after having them locked on his wrists, provided he would be given his liberty on completing the job.

Wagner has been a terror to the turnpike camps through Georgia for a long time. He would go into a gambling game and keep a close watch on the winner. After all had retired and things quieted down, he would go to the man who had the winning and compel him to give up his cash at the point of a revolver.

A DESPERATE INDIAN ARRESTED.

Low Dog, the Desperado, Who Is Accused of Stealing Big Foot's Children.

HURON, S. D., March 5.—Low Dog, one of the most desperate Indians of the Sioux tribe, reached here last evening from Fort Bennett, in charge of Lieutenant (Kennedy) and two aides from the Third United States Infantry. The prisoner was heavily ironed and was being taken to Fort Snelling for safe-keeping. He is a brother of the noted Sioux chief Big Foot, who was killed during the recent Indian troubles, and is charged with stealing two of Big Foot's children from the Indian school at Fort Bennett. He refused to give any information concerning them, and as they cannot be found it is thought he murdered them.

Marion County's Sheriff Has Gone.

JACKSON, Miss., March 5.—[Special.]—Governor Stone today received information that W. J. Cowart, tax collector and sheriff of Marion county, had absconded with the public funds. The governor has ordered a warrant issued for his arrest. No information is obtainable here as to the amount due Marion county. He has been sheriff several years and is the same officer who failed to prevent the Sullivan and Kilrain fight, though he was on the ground. He was afterward indicted for receiving a bribe of \$500, but the charge was not proven.

Pickard Bound Over.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., March 5.—[Special.]—J. J. Pickard, arrested last week charged with embezzling money as clerk of the money order department, was bound over to the grand jury today before Commissioner Bond, and was bound over on a bond of \$2,000 to the United States court, which meets here the first Monday in April. On question today he was acquitted, but had a deficit of near \$500, and it would be more, as the examination of all the papers had not been completed.

Four New Indictments.

CHICAGO, March 5.—George J. Gibson, secretary of the Chicago stock exchange, was this morning and gave bonds on four new indictments turned in by the last grand jury against him. The indictment originally returned was dismissed. The new ones charge conspiracy with some person or persons unknown to destroy the property of the Shufeldt Building Company, and having in his possession dynamite, gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, or other explosive material for the purpose of destroying life and property.

A Youthful Forger.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 5.—[Special.]—Ben F. Tomlin, a boy sixteen years old, was arrested today for forgery. He was employed as clerk in the Birmingham stock exchange, and was caught forging the signature of a prominent member of the exchange. He was bound over to the grand jury today.

An American Lawyer Suicides.

AMENEX, March 5.—[Special.]—News reached this city late this afternoon that James S. McCormel, a prominent lawyer of this city, had suicided in Buena Vista today by taking morphine. On the new trial today he was acquitted on a plea of insanity, and will be sent to the insane asylum.

Killed in Texas.

CANTERBURY, Ga., March 5.—The body of James Williams reached here yesterday from Texas. He was killed by a train on the Texas and Pacific railway, near Dallas, while attempting to board a dummy, fell under the wheels and both legs were cut off. He died in a short time. He visited his parents a few weeks ago for the first time in five years.

His Insanity Proven.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 5.—[Special.]—Last summer, Joe Griffin, colored, was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung. His case was appealed to the supreme court and a new trial granted. On the new trial today he was acquitted on a plea of insanity, and will be sent to the insane asylum.

A Savings Bank Robbed.

FREEPORT, Pa., March 5.—The savings bank at this place was broken into last night and several thousand dollars' worth of negotiable paper, besides other valuable papers and money, taken. The full extent of the loss is not known. No clue to the robbers.

They Strike Against the Ticket.

ANDERSON, March 5.—The crews of sixteen steamers, on sailing vessels, have struck against the federation ticket. The strikers' pickets have captured eighty non-unionist dockmen imported from Newcastle.

That Missing Bank Stock.

DOVER, Del., March 5.—The joint committee on investigation of the accounts of ex-Treasurer Herbert, and the whereabouts of missing bank stock certificates, had ex-Treasurer Giles, Reynolds, Houston and Herbert, and Auditor Boyce before them this afternoon. But none of them could throw any light on the subject. The four ex-treasurers named over the period

from 1875 to 1891. Not one of them remembers ever seeing the missing certificates, and they all concurred in the opinion that no such certificates were ever issued.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

Two Boys Lose Their Lives in the Burning of a School.

MONROE, N. C., March 5.—[Special.]—At half past 3 o'clock this morning, fire was discovered in the second story of the Monroe high school building. An alarm was immediately sent to the headquarters of the fire department, but the flames had gotten beyond control by this time.

The students of the school were aroused as soon as possible, but it was too late to save the building, and two unfortunate young men, Thomas E. Pemberton, of Little Rock, Ark., and Albert Bost, of Boston's Mill, N. C., perished in the flames.

At the first alarm the young ladies, who roomed on the ground floor, made their escape.

The young men roomed on the third floor, and when the alarm reached them their means of escape were partially cut off, and the building was filled with smoke and flames.

One of the rooms on the west end was occupied by A. C. Rhodes and Albert Bost. Both young men were awakened by the cries of fire. They started in opposite directions. Rhodes escaped, but not until he was severely burned. Bost was never seen, after he left his room, until his blackened and charred body was removed from the ashes this morning at 10 o'clock.

Near the middle of the building, on the third floor, was a room occupied by S. C. Pemberton, of Little Rock, Ark. The cries of the frightened men, women and children had no effect, if he heard them, for his body was taken out of the smoldering ashes, his legs, hands and head being burned completely up. Nothing but the breast was left.

This sad affair has cast a gloom over our entire town, as the school was the pride of the city, and the two young men were highly thought of.

The young ladies lost all of their clothing and were forced to leave the building in their night robes.

The loss is estimated at \$15,000, with insurance to the amount of \$4,000. The origin of the fire is thought to be incendiary. The building will be rebuilt at once.

GLADSTONE OBJECTS

To Sir Charles Dilke as a Candidate for Parliament.

LONDON, March 5.—A long statement has been issued, and is now being circulated among the electors of the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire, on behalf of Sir Charles Dilke. On February 25th, it was announced that the electors of Forest of Dean division had asked Dilke to be their candidate for parliament at the coming general election. Dilke assented to their proposition, provided that he had a fair assurance from a majority of the liberal electors that his candidacy would receive their support. Finally it was stated that Dilke had supplied the Forest of Dean liberal organization with a statement, for private circulation among its members, vindicating himself against the charges made against him in connection with the famous Crawford-Dilke divorce case in which he was involved several years ago.

This statement is not signed, but bears internal evidence that Dilke is the author of the document. The statement tries to show that the leading assertions of the respondent, Mrs. Crawford, were untrue, and that she was a woman of bad character and habitual frequenter of houses of ill-fame.

According to this statement, Captain Forster ought to have been co-respondent, and was not. Referring to the notorious "Fanny" of that title, the pamphlet says that she is now happily married, and is known as Mrs. Stock. Continuing, the pamphlet says that Mrs. Crawford, during the divorce proceedings, made the assertion that "Fanny" had been Sir Charles Dilke's mistress, and crowned her own infamy by asserting that she (Mrs. Crawford) had had the same relations with Sir Charles Dilke.

In this connection it has been widely asserted that "Fanny" avoided going into the witness box, and that in so doing she practically admitted her guilt. Since the trial, however, according to the statement, "Fanny" has made a statutory declaration, giving a full account of herself, and has made a sworn declaration of Mrs. Crawford's story, so far as it related to her, before the queen's proctor.

"Fanny" husband, the pamphlet adds, believes his wife's story, and says that he has the best reasons to know that she is a good woman. The statement also compares the evidence furnished at the trial in detail. The most striking novelties of the whole affair are "Fanny's" declaration.

The general opinion seems to be that the pamphlet will reopen the agitation of years gone by, and will probably win over Sir Charles Dilke's side of the affair a number of the public who have previously condemned him, but that it will fail to completely vindicate Dilke.

A Negro Desperado Shot.

FLORENCE, S. C., March 5.—[Special.]—Lem Scott, a negro desperado, was shot while trying to escape arrest this morning. He was arrested by John Dennis, an old armed court clerk, with stolen property in his possession in the swamps. Warrants have been out for his arrest for months. He has several times escaped and it is believed he is responsible for burglaries in this town. Scott will probably die.

Important Decision at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—The New Orleans and Gulf railroad, known as the Shell beach road, was sold at United States marshal's sale for \$125,000. J. E. Kruttschnitt, Richard Irwin and George J. Fowler were the purchasers. Judge King, of the civil district court, decided the Hope bond case in favor of the state. The suit involves over \$4,000,000 of bonds. The court held that the state's obligation upon the bonds sued on was that of surety, and not of principal or creditor with the Citizens' bank, and that when the latter was released from its obligation, the state was also discharged.

A Bold Robbery.

SHREVEPORT, La., March 5.—Last night three masked men took possession of the Shreveport and Houston railway depot. One covered the watchman with a pistol and another kept lookout on the outside. The third went over the safe, from which they secured nearly \$400 in money. This occurred after 7 o'clock. About 2 o'clock this morning the safe in the office of the Shreveport and Arkansas railway was blown open, it is believed by the same men, and rifled of a small sum of money. There is no clue.

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Parties subscribing for THE CONSTITUTION should be careful to designate which of the editions they want. For instance, we have received several applications for the "DAILY" to find afterwards that both the "DAILY" and "SUNDAY" editions were wanted.
 Remember that THE DAILY CONSTITUTION means the edition for the SIX WEEK DAYS, and that costs \$6.00 per year.
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DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION.

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—SEND IN YOUR NAME AT ONCE—

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 6, 1891.

The Hebrews and the Grady Hospital.

Fifty dollars was added to the fund of the Grady hospital yesterday. It is not the amount, but the manner of the donation, that challenges attention.
 It seems that, while the movement to raise the fund was in progress, the late Hon. David Mayer was in ill health, and found it impossible to take part in the affairs of men. While in conversation with his wife and children he expressed the purpose of becoming a contributor to the fund as soon as he got out. But that occasion never came, for the old patriarch was gathered to his fathers, and sleeps with Moses and the prophets.

And yet he lives in those he left behind him. His aged widow, in settling up the affairs of the estate, was mindful of her husband's debts of intention as well as those of his contraction. With a devotion to his wishes, from which Christians might read a lesson, Mrs. Mayer on yesterday sent Captain James W. English a check for the \$50 which it was the intention of her husband to have given.

This honest and courtly old Hebrew, who for over forty years moved unostentatiously among the people, was but a type of his class in this city. He was a type of the kind of men who build up a community; who, having made money in it, are willing to share their part in public movements, and from whom Atlanta has received her character of push and energy.

This recalls the fact that to two Hebrews, in reality, due the existence of the hospital. Three years ago, in advocating this necessity, Hon. Jacob Elsas authorized the city authorities to draw on him for \$1,000 to start a fund for the purpose. The city was not prepared at the time to take it up, but Mr. Elsas' manner of talking gave life to the project, which ripened into something tangible one year later when Hon. Joseph Hirsch, then in the city council, pushed through a heavy appropriation for the proposed hospital. The lamented death of Mr. Grady gave Mr. Hirsch, backed as he was by Mr. Elsas, the occasion to suggest the most fitting memorial to the dead journalist—a hospital on a scale worthy of the city in which it was built. From this it will be seen that, while Atlanta is filled with Christian churches, yet she owes the existence of her only great charity to Hebrews, to such men as Hirsch, Elsas and Mayer.

Nor was this the only contribution made by these men to the greatness of Atlanta. They have established themselves in commerce, in manufactures, and in the development of real estate. Their money is to be found in magnificent piles of brick and granite, which pin them to the soil, and makes them one with us.

From this record there is a lesson for every business man in the city. It follows without argument that to the community in which a man has prospered he owes a return. Nothing is more contemptible than the man who, having made money out of the fortuitous circumstances of a community, throws around him, closes purse and heart against all appeals, and lives hated and despised, where he might be respected and honored. The art of giving marks the true man much more than the mere art of getting.

They Were Cautious.

Colonel Shepard's paper, The New York Mail and Express, recently addressed a number of letters to congressmen-elect requesting their pictures and short sketches of their career for publication. Some of the replies to this request are significant, and are in the nature of a rebuke to the newspaper which has been ever ready to vilify the south and southern interests—either through ignorance or malice.

Editor Shepard says, however, that the returns from the south were satisfactory, and as a rule the letters were couched in courteous language. But some of our congressmen, remembering the politics and hostile character of The Mail and Express were suspicious and careful in their replies.
 For instance, our contemporary says that Mr. Doan, of Wilmington, O., feared that it was going to "bunco" him. Mr. Epps, of Virginia, could scarcely be prevailed upon to furnish any facts, being also suspicious of the motives of the paper; and one member, from North Carolina, would give no information, stating that he did not wish to appear in the columns of a newspaper that had vilified his state.

These replies are intended "bunco" are

significant and should set Editor Shepard to thinking. It is an indication of the general esteem in which his paper is held in the south, and shows that it is, perhaps, the only intensely sectional and partisan newspaper in the world.

The Restoration of Palestine.

Is it possible that out of the persecution of the Jews in Russia should grow the restoration of Palestine?

The Hebrews of the United States are talking about this matter in a way that may lead to important results. The case of 2,000,000 of their brethren, who must leave Russia, presses the question home. There is no room for these people in any other European country. It would neither be prudent nor politic to bring so many to the United States. Since they must be deported from the land in which they live, why not settle them in Palestine, which country is theirs of right, and whose valleys they can make smile with plenty, as of yore.

For over 1,700 years the Hebrews have been wanderers over the face of the earth, without a country they could call their own, and the victims, at times, of such persecutions as must forever shame the human race. Prevented by hostile laws from becoming owners of the soil; compelled at all times to look for expulsion; buffeted by prejudice and the victims of greed, they have been forced to keep their holdings in the most convenient form for removal, and were always the sojourners of a day, instead of a part of the settled community of any country.

The story of their despoilment by the pagan hordes of the Roman empire has been more than rivaled by the atrocities heaped upon them in Christian Spain and England. All the horrors of ruffianly barbarism, as well as the more refined cruelties of civilized punishments, have been visited upon them. They have been at times invited to settle down in places only to be ruthlessly robbed of their savings at the dictate of some Christian ruler. Found innocent of crime, and yet marked for persecution, the finger of prejudice has fanned the hate of the ignorant, and women and children have had to crouch beneath the stones and lashes of the mob. This state of affairs is not ancient history, for within the memory of living men it has been duplicated in every country in the world, and the record of one is quite as bad as that of the other.

The first light of liberty for the Hebrews went forth from the United States. Here they could stand on terms of equality with all other citizens. Then, through reasons of financial policy, England opened her doors to the Rothschilds, and later to others. But history teaches no lesson better than this: That this state of affairs is but a truce, which may come to an end at any time in every country except in our own.

What more fitting solution, then, can there be of the Hebrew problem than their restoration to Palestine? Is not the finger of God in the Russian persecution? The restoration of these 2,000,000 of frugal, thrifty people to Palestine would re-establish its position as one of the nations of the earth. The Hebrews of other countries would gladly contribute to the work of sending their kindred back to the promised land.

The fact that the Russian Jews should have remained tillers of the soil fits them peculiarly for the task of building up the waste places, and restoring the fertility of the land which is theirs by divine gift. The great powers of Europe have already restored the autonomy of several countries which were under the Turkish yoke. This is what the Hebrews now ask for Palestine. They wish the president of the United States to call for action from the signatory powers of Europe, and even suggest that they would willingly tax themselves with such compensation as Turkey might exact. The petition to the president is signed by the leading clergymen, editors and politicians of all shades of thought.

There are many reasons why the president should interest himself in this matter. The proposition differs from the move in England, at which the czar of Russia took offense, in that it might coincide with Russian policy. The czar has no personal hatred toward the Jews. The movement against them is, to a great extent, racial. He only wishes their removal from among the people of the empire. It does not follow that he should want to inflict misery upon them elsewhere. He desires the despoilment of Turkey, and if he could use the exodus of the Jews from his own dominions to further his policy of ousting the Turks from one of their most-favored provinces, there is every reason to believe that he would do so.

Georgia and the World's Fair.

We publish in another column an interesting interview with Professor Andrew J. Cobb, city attorney of Athens, in regard to the proposed state exhibit at the world's fair. Professor Cobb, who is one of the best lawyers in the country, a deep thinker, with a mind skilled in the mysteries of the law, in this simple argument throws a new and welcome light upon what has appeared to be a vexed problem to the people of the state—namely, the right of the state to make an appropriation for an exhibit at our great national exposition.

The question has been, if we bring it down to a fine point, not exactly "the right" of Georgia to do this—for that is admitted by all—but the manner in which it could be done without doing violence to the prohibition exercised by the constitution of the state, which has been variously interpreted as touching this question.

Professor Cobb steps in here and makes the way plain. He shows very clearly how this appropriation can be made without infringing on the letter of the law. His argument is strong and seems practicable, and we commend this feature of the question to the legislature and to all who are interested in the welfare of the state.

There is no time to lose. If Georgia is to be represented at the world's fair the matter must be commenced at once, and we must use all the means in our power to that end. Other states have already taken action in the matter, and in this connection our sister state of Alabama has given us a shining example. The whole country is aroused. A wave of enthusiasm is sweeping through the states, and they are giving their wealth and energy to the work. California has led with a magnificent appropriation, and one after another the states are falling into line.

Georgia must be a star in the galaxy of states in 1893, taking rank with the best of them. The Empire State of the south must

be represented in this convention of the nations as she deserves to be represented, in all her wealth and glory, no matter what the cost may be. This is the verdict of the people. They are alive to the importance of such representation and will render all the aid in their power.
 Let the state do its duty in this interest and be quick to seize every opportunity that may advance it.

The Great Defeat of Harrison.

Now that the battle has been fought and won, it is not improper that THE CONSTITUTION should call attention to its successful fight against the passage of the force bill.

The soul of the movement which put Benjamin H. Harrison into the white house was the determination that every congressional district in the southern states having a colored majority should have a republican representative. It was declared that the republican congress should see to it that such laws were enacted as would make it impossible for the southern whites to control their own affairs, and that the negro should ride to the top, even if bayonets had to be called into use.

This rallying cry intensified as the circle immediately around Candidate Harrison was reached. The hungry orators who were sent out over Indiana by the conspirators in the Dennison house, spoke with all the fervor of old-time abolitionists, and in their zeal for the "man and brother" they denounced in unmeasured terms the white men of the south.

This feeling of hate toward the white race, this determination to subject it to black domination, was fully shared by the president-elect. For awhile, under the softening influence of victory, he hesitated between General Longstreet, who represented decency in politics, and Colonel Buck, who represented the John E. Bryant stripe, finally letting the malignant in his nature triumph, by taking Buck to his bosom.

When congress met, with a narrow republican majority, the first work was to deliberately make that majority larger by turning out democrats who had been duly elected. Then the rules were changed, so as to deprive the minority of all rights, and the speaker was vested with autocratic power. The record of falsification of votes, of enactment of odious laws, of robbery of the treasury, which followed, stands without a parallel in the history of the country.

But all this was as nothing to the main purpose mapped out by the president and his advisers—the humiliation of the southern whites by the passage of a drastic election law. The bill which was introduced, properly called the force bill, boiled down to its real intention, was expressed in the clause which ordered the clerk of the house to enroll only such members of each succeeding congress as were certified by federal election supervisors appointed by such men as Judge Hugh Bond; and to know the source of appointment is to know enough. The bill was so sweeping in character, so revolutionary, that the country was dazed. Almost without debate it was rushed through the house under the Caesarism of Reed. It was ready to be reported in the senate, with the public conscience still dormant.

Here was a bill which proposed to convert the southern states into a Hayti, where, after a few years of massacre and disorder, feudalism would rule, and a howling wilderness would replace the work of generations of civilization. The ultra wing of the republican party was riding rough-shod over the more conservative section; the democrats of the north were protesting but feebly, while the representatives in congress from the south were powerless. Liberty lay bleeding beneath the dagger of the political assassin.

It was during the stagnation of public conscience, this riot of partisanship, that a voice was heard which at once attracted attention. THE CONSTITUTION called upon the people of the south, whose hearts beat as one under the lash of persecution, and whom common sorrows had cemented to stand together as one man, and to treat as public enemies those who sought to crush them. If the friendship of the southern people was to be forever rejected, if their purposes were to be forever misconstrued and their words misunderstood, then relying upon themselves, they withdrew their business as well as their friendship from a section so impossible to conciliate.

THE CONSTITUTION'S proposed boycott struck where argument failed to convince. The hearty response from every part of the south convinced the business men of the north that there was meaning in it. The democratic newspapers which had lagged in duty, criticized; the republican organs howled; timid business men, who thought more of dollars than they did of justice, turned up their noses, but nevertheless the work was done. From that moment chambers of commerce began to pass resolutions, newspapers began to grow aggressive, and even republicans began to doubt the wisdom of the bill. So strong was the movement started that consideration of the infamous measure was postponed until the second session of congress, and postponement meant defeat.

No man was more chagrined than President Harrison. Committed to a policy of hate, all that was narrow within him became more contracted still when he found his pet measure balked. In his next annual message he again insisted upon the passage of the bill. With the history of his second defeat, and the killing of the bill, the public is familiar.

It is well to remember, however, that President Harrison's one and only purpose has been to secure the passage of this bill, and that he would have succeeded, had not THE CONSTITUTION, at an opportune moment, stood in his way and sounded the alarm which awakened the dulled conscience of the country.

A Bully Retires.

The passing of T. B. Reed and his celebrated proboscis is certainly an event. There was an enterprise and a native vigor about his blackguardism that would have won him renown as a burglar, or as the "bummer" of a metropolitan barroom.

His sanctity, which is that of a pick-pocket, has placed his corrupt party in a hole which it will not crawl out of in many a day. As an organization it was corrupt enough before Reed became speaker, but his singular boldness gave it an incentive in the direction of political crime that it had not possessed before.

Never before has dishonesty—downright roguery—been so highly organized and

directed. Never before has treachery to the people been so coolly arranged and so thoroughly advertised; never before have the people of the country been made the victims of such a system of robbery and taxation—a system as carefully organized in the administrative as in the appropriation bills.

The bulk of this robbery and corruption is the result of fraud in legislation, and this fraud is the special invention of the barroom bully from Maine. The parliamentary machinery that he devised was as vigorous and as effective as the instruments by which bank robbers manage to overpower and gag the officers of financial institutions.

The republican party was a legislature unto itself. The most important laws were passed by falsely counting a quorum, and in this way the rights, not of a party, but of the people, were outraged. Fortunately, the people have already, to some extent, rendered their verdict on Reed's methods of robbery. The republican party has been crushed, smashed and flattened, and the reform thus auspiciously begun will be completed at the polls in 1892.

Thomas B. Reed is a great man. He has led his party to commit suicide, and that is the most fortunate and graceful fact in the career of this political bully.

If the democrats will only act up to their convictions and carry out their principles with unflinching fidelity, the republican majority in the house will not make its reappearance for half a century. The people from one end of the country to the other are ripe for the removal of the "man and brother" they denounced in unmeasured terms the white men of the south.

WHAT A consummate farce! The ridiculous little president signing the copyright bill with a pen made from an eagle's quill. He ought to have used the hind leg of a buzzard. This would have fully represented the instincts of his party.

THE DEMOCRATS made a good deal of fuss about a surplus. The people will aid them in making a fuss over the republican deficiency.

It is said that the muggwumps have ceased to hoard gold. This means, of course, that the country is resting easier. The muggwumps think they are inflating the currency when they are compelled to pay their car fare.

MR. HARRISON can dodge the free silver issue until next December. Then he will have to come to time.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A STATEMENT prepared at the treasury department shows that there was a net decrease of \$7,316,832 in circulation during the month of February, and a net increase of \$3,969,082 in money and bullion in the treasury during the same period. The treasury surplus has been reduced to \$15,000,000.

THE WILL of the late Oliver Hoyt filed for probate in New York contains charitable bequests to the extent of \$85,000. Among them are the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, \$20,000; Wesleyan university, \$20,000; Cornell college of Iowa, \$10,000; trustees of the East Asiatic Methodist Episcopal conference, \$5,000; trustees of New York annual conference, \$5,000; and the American Bible Society, \$10,000.

THE TOTAL population of Louisiana is 1,112,587. Of this number 534,712 are white, 562,833 are colored, 626 Indians, 315 Chinese and thirty-nine Japanese. In the parish of Orleans there are 176,285 whites and 65,603 colored. In thirty-five parishes the number of colored people exceeds that of the whites, in some cases in the proportion of 15 to 1.

THE MIGRATION of negroes to Oklahoma still continues. They have a vague idea that the new territory has been assigned to them as a modern Africa. When they reach the territory in sufficient numbers to be tireless, they will wish that they were back in Mississippi.

EDITOR JONES, of The St. Louis Republic, ventures so far as to say that "Mr. Cleveland's education is not equal to the task of editing a newspaper." He is preparing to read the ex-president a lesson on silver as a circulating medium.

PAYMASTER JOHN TUCKER, of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, kept one set of books for the company and another for the employees. His requisition for funds was based on book No. 1, while his expenditures in payment were based on the entries in book No. 2. The margin between the books padded out the paymaster's salary handsomely.

AN INTERESTING experiment as to the northward extension of the gulf stream in the Arctic regions has just been made. On July 3, 1890, a small vessel placed in the ice and dropped outboard of Westman's Island, Ireland. The message has just returned to the writer at Liverpool, having been picked up in the Nofaford, London, by the steamer President Christie, and the bottle traveled 600 miles in six and a half months.

FLAPS OF THE FRISKET.

The burning of the office of the Elberton Star was a great calamity, from which, it is hoped, the proprietors will soon recover. The Star would be greatly missed in the city. The general experience is, however, that Georgia editors are not afraid of fire—here or hereafter.

IT WILL NOT DOWN.
 O the joke on the early spring poet!
 Though hoary and trembling with age,
 (To the days of old Chaucer we owe it)
 Still brightens the editor's page.

Immortal, though only a trifle,
 It thrives on the frost and the snow;
 O raise, kind reformer, thy rife,
 And lay its last advocate low!

Editor Alexander, of The Harmony Grove Age, is on the warpath. The following letter from his pen appeared in this week's issue of The Banks County Gazette:

To the world-at-large: Some of the local editors and correspondents of the country weeklies seem to take pleasure in trying to inform the people that The Harmony Grove Age has ceased to exist. I have been confused with sickness for a number of days and not having any help the paper has suspended.

Whatever motive these fellows may have, such publication is no advantage in a fellow's business.

If there is any danger in giving lunatics too much liberty these should be caged immediately.
 N. S. ALEXANDER.

Mr. Thomas D. Murphy, of The Augusta Evening Herald, is said to be the handsomest member of the Georgia Press. He is certainly publishing one of the brightest evening papers in the state—(1 time, paid advertisement).

Editor—Prepare for business. The people of this country will no longer live in ignorance. Grinding monopoly will receive a black eye, and right will triumph over wrong!

Editor—Why, what's the matter now?
 Editor—I have found my scissors!

The Calhoun Times says that W. Trox Bankston has secured a patent on his gubernatorial nominations and will soon open an intelligence bureau at Ringgold.

O the bendin' trees are awishin' o'er the streams where there is fishin'.
 An' the editor is wishin' for the sun to shine;
 An' the bees are feelin' funny with their dizzy weight of honey.
 An' a man don't care for money, with a fishin' line!

When Editor Branham returned to Rome, from Atlanta, the other day, he was met at the depot by a committee of three school teachers, who read him the following address:

"You hav' us up here hour business in yore palmpair & driv us outen the schule we have teach-ed for 16 yers so help us God & Wee hav' served yore right for 16 yers. Wee see if the Korra of the State is Got any sense to keep a Man from Libelul Sworn to Before us This Day and thirty years since the War has warnin'."

A newspaper at Kathleen in the latest venture. It is a six-page, two-column paper, and the paper is of an aesthetic shade, and the paper holds its name, but there is evidence that Mr. J. O. Wardlaw is the proprietor.

Says The American Recorder: "The Augusta Chronicle says it is no slandering, and says

that The Chronicle, though published 100 years, has had but one libel suit, which has just been thrown out of court on a non-suit. This is remarkable. The Recorder has had two suits for libel, one for saying a scoundrel should be hanged because he slandered a young lady, and the other because of an item where a mistake was made in a name."

CURRENT TOPICS NOTED.

The ice harvest in Maine is now practically completed. The crop is considerably less than one-half as large as that of last year, when, old ice included, there were about 3,000,000 tons of ice. On the Kennebec the new crop amounts to about 800,000 tons, while there are 85,000 tons of merchantable old ice on the river. On the Penobscot there will be about 120,000 tons of the new crop, and there are 45,000 to 50,000 tons of the old stock on hand. The stock of ice on the coast, both old and new, is estimated at 200,000 tons, and 40,000 tons have been shipped from the water during the winter. Harvesting on the Penobscot has been attended by serious difficulties, much dirt ice having been found, and heavy storms have been numerous, necessitating almost continual scraping at great expense.

To sleep all night with a corpse for a bedfellow is certainly a novel experience, but that is what Edward Johnson, a waiter in the Prince Albert restaurant in Kansas City did. Johnson's room mate was Edward Fuller, who also worked at the Prince Albert restaurant. Johnson went to his room and found that Fuller had retired, and was, as he supposed, fast asleep. He was lying with his face to the wall. The atmosphere in the room had a decided zesty feeling, and Johnson disrobed with considerable haste, and without striking a match, hopped into bed, pulled the covers over his head and went to sleep. The little alarm clock at the head of the bed was set for 5 o'clock, and the loud rattle of the bell at that hour awakened Johnson, who rubbed his eyes and gave Fuller a punch in the back. This little act, however, was received with suspicious silence on Fuller's part, and on further investigation Johnson found that his bedmate was cold and stiff in death. He probably died early in the night.

The fact is now pretty well established that Chinese girls are secretly sold in San Francisco for slaves. For years Miss Culbertson, who is executive head of the Presbyterian mission at No. 933 Sacramento street, had dared much to save Chinese girls and women from actual slavery and to send them back to their native land.

Miss Culbertson said: "There are without doubt scores of female Chinese slaves in San Francisco today. Most of the young Chinese girls who come here are brought as slaves for whom cash has been paid to their parents. In many cases they are kidnapped or are deluded into coming here by false pretenses. There are few who come as wives. Recently, after trying in vain to evade the restriction act, two young Chinese girls were remanded and taken down to the dock to be sent to Hong Kong. At the dock they manifested the greatest terror, and told of the terrible tortures they would be subjected to on their return to China because they had failed to perform their way through the courts in San Francisco."

Five years being feared for immoral purposes. Among her evidences of what is going on is a bill of sale for a girl who was sold, and also the contract, which the girl who was sold witnessed by making the impression of her thumb dipped in red ink.

Speaking of the cremation of Emma Abbott's body as Pittsburg, on the 17th of February, Mr. Hanson, in whose crematory Miss Abbott's body was placed, said: "The Saturday before the ceremony her executors came to Pittsburg and made all the necessary arrangements. They made me pledge myself that the matter should be kept quiet on account of her mother. I promised, and hence the secrecy. The remains were shipped to me from Chicago on February 15th. They reached here on the morning of February 17th on the limited. Even the baggage master and trainmen were ignorant of the identity of the body. It arrived at the crematory about 8 o'clock in the morning, and was accompanied by the three executors of the estate, one of whom was her lawyer, W. F. Dunning, of New York. No one else was present except the employees of the establishment. The remains were taken from the casket in which they arrived and placed in the retort at 9 o'clock in the morning, and at 10:15 the ashes were taken from the retort and placed in a copper urn. When placed in the furnace Miss Abbott was dressed in her favorite dress, valued at \$5,000, and made by Worth. The dress was a rich, heavy cream silk, trimmed with lace and ribbons, and embroidered with gold thread. She had expressed a desire to be cremated in that dress. After the ceremony was placed in the urn it was sealed, and the gentlemen who accompanied them took them away, and left on the 4:30 p. m. train for the east. The remains are now in a vault in Safe Deposit Company in New York city, where they will remain until the completion of the monument being erected in Massachusetts, after which they will be placed under it. The monument will cover both the remains of Emma Abbott and her husband. The executor of her estate intended all the time to have her remains cremated here, and the only reason, so far as known, for secrecy was consideration for the feelings of her mother."

The Kansas legislature can furnish lessons even to Tom Reed. The other day Speaker Elder called the temporary chairman to the chair and took the floor in an attempt to have the house reconsider the resolution by which it was decided to impeach Judge Bodkin. On his motion to reconsider, less than two-thirds of the whole number of members present voted in the affirmative, as is required by the rules of the house, in order to reconsider the motion. The chairman's attention was called to this rule by a republican member, when Speaker Elder jumped to his feet, and, addressing the chairman, said: "Damn the rule! I declare the motion carried." The house was immediately in an uproar, and an acrimonious debate followed. The chair declared the motion carried. An appeal was taken and sustained. Then Speaker Elder introduced a bill to abolish Judge Bodkin's district and add it to the adjoining district. The bill was passed.

Will Double Its Circulation.
 From The Covington, Ga., Enterprise.
 THE ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION has reduced its subscription price to \$6 a year, and with Sunday edition for \$8. This liberality on the part of that most excellent paper will be appreciated by the people and should cause its present circulation to be doubled within the next few months. Long live THE CONSTITUTION.

BEYOND THE OFFING.
 My soul's beyond the offing—so distressed,
 Beaten by adverse gales, unfriendly seas,
 By every hazard of the waves oppressed,
 And never so far off by a favoring breeze.

I see the far-off haven through the storm,
 Its radiant skies and peaceful lands,
 And toward its promises of blessed calm
 I stretch my faltering heart and hands.

O Lord! delay not—I am worn with grief;
 I call for health with sorrow-laden breath;
 Send out a boat with quick relief,
 Manned by thy gentle pilot, Death.

—MEL R. COLQUHOUN in Times-Democrat.

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

COX.—Sunset Cox is to be remembered in bronze. The mail carriers' names raised about \$15,000 for the erection of a monument. The 3-act made by Miss Lawson, is criticised as "being altogether inartistic."

CUMMER.—Sir William Gordon Cumming, of the baronet's family, is about to visit this country. Mr. Cumming has come to the conclusion that he needs a month's rest and is going to spend it here.

RUSSELL.—The young democratic governor of Massachusetts has just been advanced to the national dignity. It is a boy.

FEELS.—Mr. Phelps, American minister to Berlin, thus disposes of a costume that was manufactured out of the whole cloth: "This dress here (in Berlin) are exploiting a story that I wore at the Schlegel concert last Saturday night. It is a costume of an aesthetic shade, and the paper holds its name, but there is evidence that Mr. J. O. Wardlaw is the proprietor."

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CUMMER.—Sir William Gordon Cumming

THE SUM GROWS.

THAT IN 1880 THE THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS ADDED YESTERDAY

Constitutional Contribution to the Fund of the Atlanta's Present-It Will Be Finished Today.

The gift to the Atlanta. The sum of \$300 was added to the fund of the Atlanta's Present-It Will Be Finished Today. The sum of \$300 was added to the fund of the Atlanta's Present-It Will Be Finished Today.

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IN THE CITY HALL.

THE PURCHASING AGENT ORDINANCE IS CONSIDERED IN

By the Board of Aldermen—Mr. Woodward Gives Notice of a Motion to Reconsider the Street Work Ordinance.

Mayor Hemphill will appoint a purchasing agent for Atlanta today. The new office has been established.

The board of aldermen convened in regular session yesterday in the mayor's office, the full board being present.

Clark Woodward read the ordinance establishing the office as it passed the council Monday last.

"I would like to see action postponed on that," said Mr. Woodward. "I see no necessity for any hurry. I think since the ordinance passed the council several members have taken a view somewhat different from the one they entertained then."

Mr. Woodward spoke the second time against it, asserting that the salary paid the agent would exceed the money saved.

Mr. Shropshire supported the ordinance, showing that it would save money.

Mr. Woodward moved to postpone action, but the motion was lost.

Mr. Woodward moved to reconsider the ordinance, but the motion was lost.

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THE RIFLES' NEW FLAG

PRESENTED TO THEM AT DEGLIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

The Building Packed—Miss Venable Acquits Herself Handsomely in Presenting the Company's Colors.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather a large audience was present at DeGlive's opera house last night to greet the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, and to witness the flag presentation to the Atlanta Rifles by Miss Lula E. Venable.

The members of the company were scattered through the audience and in the boxes, their handsome uniform meeting the eye on every side.

Miss Venable, with several of the company and others, occupied a box.

At the conclusion of the first part of the programme by the quintette club, the Rifles repaired to the stage, and when the curtain went up, as fine a military company as Georgia or any other state can boast presented itself.

Judge Calhoun, in the uniform of the governor's staff, came upon the stage and addressed the audience and the company, touching the presentation about to take place.

He said the occasion reminded him of another where a fair daughter of the country's cause presented a company from that grand old commonwealth a flag made from the white folds of her wedding dress, as they were just entering the conflict for their country's cause.

When Judge Calhoun concluded Miss Venable came forward and gave the military salute which was returned by the company.

She was attired in a suit trimmed as that of the company. Her appearance on the stage was greeted with prolonged applause. She said:

Comrades: You have assigned me a pleasant task. The child of the regiment glories in her surroundings. All women do—surrounded thus, in the crown of Atlanta there are many brilliant gems. Her great men have made her name immortal, and her fair women have won for her love and admiration.

Among all her jewels, rich and rare, there are none so precious as the soldiers. In saddest strife, no honors were too great for the Rifles to receive, bestowed by this devoted people.

In all nations the flag has been the symbol of honor and glory. The lion of England has reflected from its proud folds the sun of every clime.

The tri-color of France has made for her people a nation of heroes.

Our own banner floats over a free and happy people, from the sea that is wild to the sea that is deep, and wherever its bright stars glisten in the sunlight, whether amid the rough winds of the north or the flower-laden seaports of the south, bright eyes greet it; strong hands uphold it, and loyal hearts would willingly die for it.

The flag I now present is my own handwork; accept it, cherish it in memory of one who gave it; so, whether in the tented field of Mars or in the halls of pleasure you will ever bear my colors.

In colors of green, white and gold are emblems of strength, purity and courage; virtues which all brave soldiers possess. It bears the coat of arms of our beloved state, wisdom, justice and moderation, which all true soldiers emulate. Upon its folds I have endeavored to present a picture of southern valor; not to remind us, in saddest the past, but as a constant inspiration to that patriotism which makes even death sweet for one's country. I place it in your keeping, confident that it can find no braver or truer guardians.

Should duty call you to uphold your country's fame, bear it bravely, like worthy sons of the men who fought where the plume of Stewart waved, and the sword of Jackson flashed.

Judge Calhoun appropriately thanked Miss Venable in behalf of the company and assured her that while the flag might go down in defeat, it would not be disgraced.

The flag presented is Miss Venable's own handwork, and no company will bear a more elegant or beautiful one.

The music of the Mendelssohn club was of the high classical type and well rendered.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Wholesale by H. A. BOYNTON and SHROPSHIRE & DODD, ATLANTA, &

Atlanta's Leading Jewelers, MAIER & BERKELE, 93 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA.

Deposit Your Spare Money

THEY'RE AFTER HIM.

The Police Want a Negro Who is Giving Trouble.

There is a long, black negro who is creating a commotion in the first ward, in the neighborhood of Marietta street.

A few days ago the negro was first heard from on Marietta street. He went to the house of Mrs. Parks, who lives on that street, and offered to sell a clock. The lady said she did not have the money to buy the clock. The negro then asked her if she would give him breakfast for it. She agreed and a good breakfast was prepared for the negro.

While the negro was eating Mrs. Parks set the clock on the mantle.

When he completed his meal he got up and took possession of the clock. The lady protested, whereupon the negro drew a pistol and threatened to kill her if she attempted to give any alarm.

The negro then left. Mrs. Parks at once sent for a policeman. Officer Marshall responded to the call, but the negro succeeded in making his escape.

Yesterday the negro and his clock were heard from again.

The time it was in the Western and Atlantic hotel, near the depot. Dying.

Major Steele, a number of years before the war, was editor of The Atlanta Intelligencer, and conducted that paper through all the stormy period of the civil strife, and remained at the helm until the date of his death, which occurred nearly twenty years ago.

In politics he was a democrat, and when that great Georgian, W. H. Crawford, was appointed secretary of war, Major Steele, accompanied by his wife, went to Washington as his private secretary.

During Governor Brown's first administration he occupied a place in the executive department at Milledgeville.

Mrs. Steele is now in her seventy-third year—a woman of other days. She is of noble character and high attainments—loved today by those around her, and remembered kindly by those whose memory compasses the turbulent days before and during the confederacy.

At her home for thirty-five years, surrounded by her relatives and friends, she lies waiting and ready for the Master's call.

HON. DAVID MAYER'S GIFT

To the H. W. Grady Hospital—A Check for \$50.

A gift from the dead.

This is a check for \$50 for the Grady hospital fund.

And it came from the Hon. David Mayer's estate.

One evening sometime before Mr. Mayer's death, he was discussing the Grady hospital and the need of funds to carry it on.

"When I go down town I shall send them \$50," he said.

But Mr. Mayer never came down again. Even then, death had set its seal upon him.

But Mr. Mayer's death did not prevent the gift.

After he had gone to his rest, his widow recalled the remark he had made. She knew had her husband lived he would have carried out his promise, and she determined to do so for him.

And she did.

Yesterday Mrs. Mayer sent her check for \$50 to Captain J. W. English, one of the committee. The check was enclosed in a letter telling of the gift.

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The tri-color of France has made for her people a nation of heroes.

Our own banner floats over a free and happy people, from the sea that is wild to the sea that is deep, and wherever its bright stars glisten in the sunlight, whether amid the rough winds of the north or the flower-laden seaports of the south, bright eyes greet it; strong hands uphold it, and loyal hearts would willingly die for it.

The flag I now present is my own handwork; accept it, cherish it in memory of one who gave it; so, whether in the tented field of Mars or in the halls of pleasure you will ever bear my colors.

In colors of green, white and gold are emblems of strength, purity and courage; virtues which all brave soldiers possess. It bears the coat of arms of our beloved state, wisdom, justice and moderation, which all true soldiers emulate. Upon its folds I have endeavored to present a picture of southern valor; not to remind us, in saddest the past, but as a constant inspiration to that patriotism which makes even death sweet for one's country. I place it in your keeping, confident that it can find no braver or truer guardians.

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Atlanta's Leading Jewelers, MAIER & BERKELE, 93 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA.

Deposit Your Spare Money

CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR Baking Powder

The Official Reports of the United States Government, 1889, Canadian Government, 1889, New Jersey Commission, 1889, Ohio Food Commission, 1887, prove that Cleveland's is THE STRONGEST of all the pure cream of tartar baking powders.

"Ammonia or alum powders, whatever their strength, should be avoided as injurious."

Armour's Extract of BEEF.

The best and most economical "Stock" for Soups, Etc.

One pound equals forty-five pounds of prime beef.

Send for our book of receipts showing use of ARMOUR'S EXTRACT in Soups and Sauces.

ARMOUR & CO., Chicago.

24 Whitehall St.

March is known as the windy month. It is known also as the month in which people are in need of clothing. Furnishing Goods or Hats (March right up Whitehall St., until they come to our store, No. 37, where they know they will find everything they want at prices that are right. We are marching right to the front.

FETZER'S CLOTHING STORE

37 WHITEHALL ST.

We'll Make For You A Suit to Order

That Will Be of The Best Quality, And Of High Grade Workmanship And What's More Important—Perfect Fitting,

At From \$22.50 Up.

Trousers to order From \$6.50.

See Samples In Our Corner Window.

You'll Like Them.

A. Rosenfeld & Co.

Arbiters of Men's Fashions.

24 Whitehall St.

DR. BOWES & CO.,

24 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

STRICTURE PERMANENTLY removed, without pain or cutting of the Sexual System, Urinary, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Impotence, Spermatorrhea, Syphilis, Seminal Losses.

Cure guaranteed. Send 6 cents in stamps for book and question list. The best of references furnished. Address, DR. BOWES & CO.,

MARIETTA ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, S. T. D., President,
Apply to Lt. Col. WM. VERNON, Supt.

CLUB

With but two members—the purchaser and seller. Less complication, less expense and a lower price as the consequence. The ordinary \$50 Club Watch at \$40 cash, or \$43.20 on 12 months time.

Freeman & Crankshaw

Hickey's Magic Hairline

For the prevention of baldness, removing dandruff and all other diseases of the scalp. Contains no oil, and is a perfect dressing for the hair. Treats on the scalp and its diseases sent free on application. For sale by all druggists and by the manufacturer. S. J. HICKEY, 215 N. 2nd St., Augusta, Ga.



PERFECTED CRYSTAL LENSES. Quality First and Always. We have unequalled facilities for the manufacture of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. We grind all kinds of Lenses, plain or compound. WAULKNER, KILLAM & MOORE, Scientific Opticians, 38 Marietta Street, Old Capitol Building.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN, Real Estate Brokers, 20 Peachtree Street, Telephone 1075.

\$3,000 buys 20x116 on Linden avenue, near Calhoun street.
\$1,500 for 50x150 on Calhoun street, near Piedmont park entrance.
\$1,800 buys corner lot, 50x175, on Washington street.
Lots, 50x175, on Linden avenue, \$1,100 each.
Corner Williams and Cox streets, 50x150, to 20-foot alley, for \$1,250.
Good lot on Crumley street, for \$850.
Six lots, 50x150 each, on North avenue, to 20-foot alley, for \$3,000 each.
Corner Spring and North avenue, 60x150, for \$4,000.
\$2,000 for lot, 50x140 to alley, on Spring street, near Baltimore syndicate.
Excellent lots, 50x150 each, on one of the best streets in the city, for \$2,000 each.
\$2,500 buys 50x150 to alley on Park street, in West End.
Only \$85 per front foot for 50x100 to W. & A. R. H., on Marietta street, well improved.
Just \$70 per front foot on Courtland avenue, lots 50x250, terms easy.
\$2,500 to alley on Linden avenue at \$700; one-half cash.
Centrally located store on good lot that we can negotiate for you at a very low figure.
\$4,000 for an 11-r. h. on corner lot, 71x120, on Elliott street, well improved, as asked.
\$2,000 buys lot 50x150 on Gullitt street, running back to a 30-foot street.
We are prepared to negotiate large or small loans on farm lands. Write to us for particulars. SCOTT & LIEBMAN, 20 Peachtree Street.

REMOVAL.

BROWN & WATSON

Have removed to 27 Marietta street, under opera house, where they will be pleased to receive their friends and clients.
Following are a few bargains which they offer: \$7,000—50x110, Mitchell street; well improved.
\$7,500—7 acres on dummy line and Flat Shoals road, handsome and a snap.
\$2,000—Corner Georgia avenue and Crew street.
\$1,800—Twelve acres on Central railroad, in West End; cheap.
\$2,000—5 acres, West Hunter street, near Westview cemetery.
\$3,000—4½ acres, Simpson street, near two-mile post.
\$5,000—50-foot lot, Marietta street; close in.
\$1,200 per acre—14½ acres on Simpson and Spruce streets.
\$1,300 per acre—6 acres on Vine and Walnut streets.
Lots and acreage in all parts of city.
Too busy to make long list. Call and see us.

BROWN & WATSON

27 MARIETTA STREET.

WARE & OWENS

41 S. Broad Street, Cor. Alabama.

\$3,500—Courtland av., 6-r, water and gas, new; Currier's.
\$4,300—West st., 8-r, modern improvements.
\$5,700—Chapel st., new 5-r cottage and 2-r h., lot 50x250 to another 40; could build a number of small houses that would rent well.
\$6,500—W Harris st., cor lot, 8-r, modern improvements, 70 ft front.
\$2,250—Fine st., 50x175 to 10-ft alley, near Courtland av.
\$2,000—Calhoun st., 100x175, near Currier's.
\$2,500—North ave, cor Cherry st., 5-r cottage; cheap.
\$3,000—Highland ave, 8-r h., water and gas; nice.
\$2,000—Jackson st., 7-room residence, water and gas.
\$4,850—Johnson ave, 50x135 to alley; a beauty.
\$1,850—Randolph st., cor Rankin st., 100x135; shaded.
\$1,000—Boulevard, 60x210; money in this.
\$2,400—Jackson st., 60x165; shaded.
\$4,500—Mangum st., 10-r, two-story, 60x160.
\$5,000—Feters st., two-story brick store, 50x110.
\$1,500 per acre—15 acres on Morris st. Come and get a plum.
\$7,500—6 acres near Van Winkle's. You can make money on this.
\$3,000—25 choice lots 50x150 each, very near Van Winkle's shops. You can double your money.
\$2,750—2 lots on Grove st. Come and see them.
\$4,250—21 acres; 3 miles from depot on Humphries road. Near electric line.
\$1,500—Samuel's ave, 60x135, 8-r h., cor lot.
\$5,000—Capitol ave, cor lot, close in, 50x150, one of the most desirable lots in the street.

GOLDSMITH

30 S. Broad Street.

ACREAGE.

19 acres on Belt railroad, \$1,000.
100 acres near Ponce de Leon Springs, \$10,000.
10 acres Edgewood, level and nice, \$10,000.
8 acres McPherson monument, \$6,400.
1 acre Peachtree road, \$14,000.
17 acres Marietta road, near in, \$17,000.
3 acres Chesnut street, city, \$3,000.
2½ acres 7th Shoals road, very desirable. The new dummy line splits it; \$500 an acre.
45 acres near the 21st, close in, \$4,500.
20 acres on new dummy line, \$500 an acre.
6 acres on Jett, Vine and Walnut, city, \$7,800.
15 acres Simpson street, between Ashby and Chesnut, \$15,000.
10 acres West End, \$250 an acre.
50 acres M. & D. R. R., ¾ miles city, \$150 an acre.

CENTRAL.
Store Peachtree street.
Store Broad street.
6-story brick, Marietta street.
Vacant central property near passenger depot.
27 vacant lots, near \$3,000.
Large lot on Marietta street, running back to Watson street. Bargain; \$6,000.
Large vacant lot on W. & A. R. H., close to the "Triangle." Cheap; \$8,500.
We have vacant lots in every part of the city. Beautiful city homes. If you want one we can fill the bill. Beautiful suburban homes. If you are seeking one, we can suit you exactly. If you have property to sell or to lease, list it with us. We are selling property, 100 to 500 acres.

THE BARTON CASE.

VIOLATING THE INSURANCE LAW OF THE STATE.

Interesting Facts About the Strictness of the Law Regulating the Insurance Business.

It is an interesting case—that against Stephen E. Barton, the Boston insurance man, who will be tried at the next term of the superior court for violating the insurance law of the state of Georgia.

It will be remembered that Mr. Barton, who is president of the Electric Mutual Insurance Company, of Boston, was arrested in Augusta a day or two ago on a warrant sworn out by Mr. H. C. Stockell, representing the Atlanta underwriters.

When the grand jury meets Mr. Barton will be indicted.

At least, Mr. Barton represents himself to be president of that company, as well as special representative of a number of others.

He claimed in Atlanta that he was on his way to Florida on a hunting expedition, and was not stuck on business.

Mr. Stockell was seen by a reporter yesterday and, in regard to the question involved, said:

"Mr. Barton came to Atlanta and, while here, wrote policies for the electric light company. This is a violation of the law, which is very strict, providing that insurance companies not doing business in the state of Georgia shall be prohibited from negotiating for insurance in this state. That is, they cannot solicit business here, or when given business voluntarily, they cannot even send an agent to adjust loss or diagram the property insured."

"Mr. Barton, I understand, came to Atlanta, after correspondence had taken place between his company and the electric light company, and closed up the policies, diagramming the property and looking after other details. The law does not allow this."

"Property owners in Atlanta or the state can, of course, place insurance with foreign companies—meaning companies that have not made their deposit with the state and taken out license—provided the company with which the insurance is placed does not by agent or other officers come within the state to do any part of the business."

"For instance, here is a case in point. 'Some time ago Mr. Edward Dinsley, representing a Chicago insurance company, came to Atlanta and closed up some business. He was arrested and placed under \$1,000 bond to appear before the superior court for trial."

"Mr. Dinsley contended that he had not violated the law, and his attorneys thought they could get him out of it on the ground that one state could not enact laws detrimental to the business of another."

"But before the case came to trial the secretary of the insurance company came to Atlanta to see about the case. We had a talk about it, and, being honestly of the opinion that no law had been violated by Mr. Dinsley, he agreed to abide by the opinion of the comptroller general, the insurance commissioner of the state, proposing to pay any fine that might be assessed by the court of the court on a plea of guilty, provided the comptroller general decided that the law had been violated."

"This was agreed to, and together we went to see the comptroller general. As I knew he would do, he told the secretary that Mr. Dinsley had committed several violations which, though they may have been unintentional, were nevertheless rigidly subject to penalty. Talking for insurance, when the company or employee was not authorized to transact business in the state, was a violation, and an agent could not even come in the state and use business cards advertising his company."

"The secretary, as he proposed, pleaded guilty before the case came to trial, and paid the fine imposed."

Under all the circumstances, the Boston case promises to be one of more than usual interest."

While in Augusta Mr. Barton was in negotiation with the electric street railway company there, and Mr. Stockell thinks it probable that he had himself liable for the same in the same way that he did in Atlanta."

It is understood that he also transacted business in North Carolina, the knowledge of which led the insurance men here to look for him when he came to Atlanta."

Mr. Barton claims that he came south on a purely pleasure trip, and his business in Atlanta was only incidental.

He left Atlanta for Florida.

Chronic Diseases Cured.

The worst forms of chronic diseases yield readily to the germ, or Bacterian mode of treatment, as practiced by Dr. W. G. Smith, No. 165, North Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Diseases peculiar to females a specialty. Call or write describing symptoms. Cures guaranteed.

deceit-dim-sun wed fri

Why?

Pay 5 and 10 cents for a cigar when you can get a good smoke 5 for 10 cents? The "Old Glory" Manila filled cheroot fills the bill. Ask the retailer for it and be convinced. Henry P. Seales Tobacco Co., wholesale agents, Atlanta, Ga. mari-im-sun wed fri

Please Remember That

We employ a practical optician of long experience, and if your eyes need attention we are prepared to give you a perfect fit at a very reasonable price. We sell only the best quality of eyeglasses, perfect satisfaction. Mailer & Berkele, opticians and jewelers, 33 Whitehall street. mari-dit

Ask to See the New Game.

Parlor lawn tennis. So simple that a child can play it. So interesting that grown folks will play it. For two, three or four players. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate.

\$4,500—A very desirable 8-room house with water and gas, on corner lot, 68 ft front on Pulliam street. Now renting for \$150 per month.
\$1,600—For the best small investment offered, 3 new 4-room houses and a lot on which to put another house. Now renting for \$150 per month.
\$3,000—Buys 120x200 on Boulevard, this side Ponce de Leon ave. Come quick and get it.
\$4,000—3 lots on East or West end, near Ferry road, between Marietta st. and railroad. A good investment.
\$6,000—For a Wheat street 7-room house and lot 50x250, this side of Courtland ave.
\$300 front foot for property in fifty feet of court house. Now your chance for a central lot worth twice this amount.
\$300 front foot for business lot on Peters street between Whitehall and Forsyth, 63 ft front.
\$300 front foot for elegant manufacturing site on Georgia R. R., inside city, 340 ft front, 300 ft deep.
\$3,000—Buys 32 lots on Grove st. Cheap.
\$200 front foot for Marietta street property this side of Bartow st.
Inman park lots. Beauties. Low prices.
\$1,200—Marietta street lot 50x100 on good business part of street.
\$2,750—Beautiful Jackson street lot, 50x100.
\$1,300—Pulliam street lot. Very cheap.
\$1,650—Buys 6 acres near dummy line to Soldiers' Home. This is certainly cheap.
DECATUR PROPERTY.
\$2,500—5-room house and acre lot near depot and dummy line: \$200 cash, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years if desired.
Office, 10 East Alabama street. Telephone 363.

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\$2,750—50x120 on Ponce de Leon, near Jackson street, on corner; cheap at price.
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Is a term applied to women by a Boston writer. It is a slander, of course, but it is an unfortunate fact that the women are the victims of nervous disorders and troubles which "The Ruthless Sex"—the Bostonese term for the men—do not understand or appreciate. For these troubles and many others that are peculiar to women Swift's Specific, SSS, is the most potent remedy that has yet been discovered. SSS restores tone and strength to all the organs, builds up the system, imparts luster to the roses of health, the complexion, and urges into bloom the roses of health. Mrs. Alexander Vaughn, wife of a prominent merchant of Prescott, Arkansas, writes: "I owe the preservation of my life under Providence—my life SSS. For four years my health was wretched, ruined—my life SSS. One constant pain, misery and torture. Two doctors treated me faithfully these four years, but did me no good. In 1887 I began taking SSS. Five bottles of this truly wonderful medicine worked SSS the miracle of my complete and permanent recovery."

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25 acres for \$400, near Peachtree, choice corner, Peachtree and Marietta street, on country road and State street extension; liberal terms, 5-r cottage.

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jan28-dm sp

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4 acres Capitol avenue.

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One of the best vacant business corner lots in the city. Call for price, etc.

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